(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2116.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1787.

RISTIDES to PUBLICOLA.

F you poſſeſſed the vaſt ſuperiority, you affect, your treatment of Ariſtides would be different. The experience of almoſt half a century might have taught you, that, in controverſies like ours, world ever conſiders clamour and reviling as ls of defeat. Although you manfully perſiſt in ing him the partiſan of power, and inſinuate, he looked for ſome kind of compenſation from ſenate, you have aſſigned no reaſon in ſupport of ſuggeſtion. Unleſs they ſhall ſucceed in their ocratic views, it will be difficult for them to re- him, ſo long, as he ſhall remain obnoxious to other more numerous, and more powerful branch. one eminent proof of your "exemplary patience" an attempt to lay him under the diſpleaſure of h branches. The meaning of that paſſage in my addreſs, which you ſo ingeniouſly miſconſtrue, ds no explanation to thoſe, who are acquainted h the proceedings alluded to. On account of his "*exertions*," and for no other reaſon, as he ieves, was his character traduced, in a place, re he had no opportunity of defending it. This done too, at a moſt critical time; and the men, o thought as he did, on the great political queſ- s, which called forth thoſe *exertions*, ſat by with moſt frigid indifference. Perhaps the term "given ," or ſacrificed, might have been more proper, n ſome meaſure, denoting the inferiority of Ariſ- s. Be that as it may, the *deſertion*, or giving up, ſacrifice, affected him far more, than the open nity of his proſecutors. And yet neither of them cted him ſo far, as to produce "whining or blub- ing."

You have not ſcrupled to aſſert, that he offered nſelf as a delegate to the convention. I ſhall not uire what are *your* "privileges." I deny, that her directly, or indirectly, I ever made the offer. ur eagerneſs to depreciate my character may be y commendable, but it has induced you to men- n an affair, which, from a regard to your own re- tation, and the honour of the ſtate, you ought, if ſible, to bury in oblivion. What circumſtance is re relative to that affair, which can diſhonour iſtides? As he does not mean to write a pretty neral ſatire, he will content himſelf with re mark- ; that the appointment was ſubſequent to his op- ſition againſt paper, and that every method was, by me men, practiſed to prevent his election; whilſt that, as on every other occaſion, he diſdained to the vile acts of intrigue.

My non-appointment to that arduous tickliſh em- oyment, I conſider as a circumſtance favourable to e in a variety of lights. One conſolation is that I all ſave the effuſion of that precious caſh, which uld be as illy ſpared from my "houſe," as from ny other noble houſes. Do you take it as a ſet- d point, that every failure at an election muſt nder a man unhappy? I ought perhaps to return u thanks, for conſoling me, in pretty nearly the me manner, as the affectionate FREEMAN, in the dneſs of his ſoul, adminiſtered comfort to his be- ved friend, the aſſociate of his youth and man- od, his faithful counſellor, and the reviſer of all productions, intended for the preſs, ſave only e; "Regard them not, thou beloved of my heart! thou mirror of patriots, thou perfect pat- tern of every political moral, and chriſtian virtue! What though, after manfully *ſtanding by* Annapo- lis, its citizens have turned their backs upon thee! thou art now leaving this ungrateful city. Peradventure *in the diſpenſations of Providence*, thou mayſt have it in thy power to return them *evil for evil*."

Another mark of your exemplary patience is your tertaining comment on the word "houſe," "that mmy Twitcher ſhould 'peach me, I own, ſurpriſed e." You here ſhine in a new light; for, amongſt our manifold attributes, no man ever yet thought enumerating humor and wit. Had I the pompo- y of the mighty Ventoſus, of the great Pompoſo, even of yourſelf, your comment might have been ared; becauſe foreign from the diſpute; becauſe plain man might well uſe "houſe" for "family," d becauſe half a column is taken up in proving thing but a determination, at all events, to load your verſary with abuſe. It would have been infinitely tter to ſave yourſelf the fatigue of your learned re- archea; more eſpecially, as the laborious exerciſe your fancy has not, in the ſlighteſt degree, ſoften- your rancour. When a man jokes, there ought be ſome appearance of good humor.

I had before heard of the old fooliſh proprietary heme for introducing into Maryland an order of bility. Happily the good ſenſe of the people ſaw the matter in its true light. I am, however inclined to believe, that, if the titles you mention, could be conferred, we might probably hear ſomething about the moſt illuſtrious, high, noble, and puiſſant DUKE of WYE. But you are out, with reſpect to DUKES, EARLS, and LORDS. You forget that ſuch could not have been created. If they could, the plan would, in all human probability, have ſucceeded to the condign praiſe of the projector, the emolument of the Lord PARAMOUNT, and the gratification of his truſty adherents. There were to have been, alas! only ſuch paltry things as POTENTATES, POTENTEES and POTENTESSES. You thought there was ſome how or other, a good joke, and you had a mind to tell it, "having a fine opportunity to bring it in". But, like many other tellers of good jokes, you unluckily forget the cream of the ſtory.

A third mark of exemplary patience is your appli- cation of the Athenian law. At firſt no civil officer had a right to meddle with politics. It was next monſtrous in a judge to interfere; becauſe his whole time ſhould be devoted either to the adminiſtration of juſtice, or the ſtudy of the law. Now forſooth the enormity of one officer's interference is demonſtrat- ed by the paſſiveneſs and ſilence of the reſt. With wonderful addreſs my citation of the Athenian law is converted into a charge of high treaſon againſt the governor and council, the chancellor, the chief juſtice and the judges of appeals. With all theſe gentlemen nevertheleſs, I hope to remain on good terms. They will perceive that I quoted this law merely on account of that ſalutary principle upon which it was made, and which ought ever to prevail in all republican governments. I never thought them under an obligation, to imitate my conduct. I never once mentioned or alluded to them. My idea is, that any of them may ſpeak, write, or be ſilent, as inclination or judgment may determine. They might not think the ſituation of our affairs to be critical. I *did*. It appeared to me, that, although there was little danger of the peoples interference in favour of an emiſſion, it was of the laſt importance to their future welfare to ſet them right, with reſpect to the doctrines contained in their delegates addreſs. In the diſcharge of my official duty, I have always con- ſtrued the conſtitution and laws upon the plain prin- ciples of common ſenſe. *I have ever reprobated ar- bitrary or occaſional conſtructions*. I knew of no law, under which that adoreſs, the appeal, and the ad- journment could be fairly conſtrued into a crime pu- niſhable by the courts of juſtice. Beſides, I conſi- dered a majority of the delegates as men acting un- der a full perſuaſion, that they were doing what was right. God knows, that in addreſſing the people, I wiſhed not to expoſe their repreſentatives, provided I could otherwiſe perform the part, to which I found myſelf ſtrongly impelled.

My *exertions* were not indeed ſo *animated*, as the harangues at Cheſter mill, &c. and as certain debates in the houſe of delegates. My aim was to convey inſtruction; and he, that ſeeks it, will do well to prefer the peruſal of a publication, written with care, and open to the examination of all the world, to the frothy, noiſy declamation at public meetings. Of the former he may at leiſure examine the argu- ments, diveſted of all ornament, and wanting thoſe dangerous aids, derived from the perſonal influence of the orator, the force of look and geſture, the charms of utterance, and all "the pomp, pride, and circumſtance" of glorious ſpeechification. To men of ſenſe and candour, Ariſtides will perhaps appear entitled to ſome credit, even if his doctrine be erro- neous, for his "*laborious exertions*," and for purſuing the dictates of his conſcience, at the hazard of in- tereſt, and with the certain proſpect of provoking the indignation of intereſted, powerful, vindictive men. How is it, you dare to ſpeak ſo contemptuouſly of news-papers, of all other publications the moſt pro- per for conveying general information? How often by their means have inſidious views been expoſed and defeated! How often have they kindled, far and wide, the flame of patriotiſm! Their impor- tance is ſo well known, that I ſhould expect objec- tions to news-papers from a *partiſan of power*, much ſooner than from a friend to the people, and an aſſertor of liberty, and equal rights. It is true they do not always afford either entertainment or inſtruction; but they can ſeldom do harm. Is there any man, who has reſorted to them oftener than Publicola? But Ariſtides has not only deſcended into news- papers. After charging with high treaſon the houſe of delegates, the executive and the judicial, "he pu- ſillanimouſly ſhrinks from the duty and dignity of his elevated ſtation," and ſuffers all thoſe daring offenders to go at large. Alas! Publicola, how art thou ſhrunken and fallen!

Mourn, mourn ye people! join them patriots all!
In concert "*whine* and *blubber*" at his fall.
How often, in that ſtadt-houſe, has he ſaid,
Curſe on all laws, except what ye have made.
My *people want*—*my people* did I ſay?
My *maſters order*, and ye *ſhall* obey.
How oft, in liſt'ning raptures, have ye hung,
And caught thoſe glorious accents from his tongue!
"*You towering ſteeple*" echoed back the ſound,
Whilſt the glad throng their plaudits buzz'd around.
Blot from the calendar the fatal day!
He fell by curſ'd "ariſtocratic ſway.
Tho' ſycophants and "*partiſans of power*"
Deride your tears, and hail the lucky hour,
Come, all ye patriots! bear the plaintive call,
Whine for your leader, blubber one and all!

Accept, Publicola, theſe few elegiac lines, in re- turn for your friendly conſolatory remarks. But every thing you have ſaid or written againſt Ariſti- des, is nothing more than an oppoſition to his doc- trines. If you have even a little deviated, Ariſtides began, and therefore has no right to complain of the poignancy of your ſatire. This kind of morality is as novel as your politics and logic. I did not, after all, mean to call any perſon "a peſtilent fellow." I truſt, that I have more ſenſe and good manners. I did not charge you with high treaſon, or inſurrection. I did not compare you to Catiline or Cethegus, and (if it will give you any ſatisfaction) I declare, that I do not think, ſuch a compariſon would be juſt.

Having ſaid more than perhaps was neceſſary, in reply to the abuſive part of your addreſs, I proceed to ſpeak fully to the very little you have ſaid by way of argument.

In a genuine republic, there is no ſuch political idea as that of maſter and ſervant, applied to the go- verning and governed. The idea of the people be- ing maſters is one of the moſt incongruous, and ab- ſurd, that ever entered into a human brain. Every perſon is ſubject to the conſtitution. This is the ſovereign and the protector. This is the bond of union. And if in a regular ſyſtem of government, there can be ſuch a department as the * people hav- ing a conſtitutional legiſlative power, as a collective body, the conſtitution is its creator.

That the people as a collective body, poſſeſs rights "*paramount*" the compact or inſtitution of government, I will allow you the full credit of diſcovering. Not- withſtanding you may have read Locke and Sydney b- fore Ariſtides could read at all, if your pen and heart be in union, you never underſtood the whole of theſe, or other writers on government. You could not otherwiſe utter ſuch jargon about "*para- mount*" rights, not transferred by the compact, and the natural right of controling "*agents, deputies and truſtees*." Admitting now, that, in a ſtate of nature,

* *The common and proper acceptation of the word "people" is all the inhabitants of a country, exiſting in the ſame ſociety, and under the ſame laws. It compre- hends the governing as well as the governed. By Mr. Locke, and from him by our declaration of rights, the word is uſed to ſignify either the governed as diſtinguiſhed from the governing, or a majority of the individuals, bound by the compact. In each of theſe ſenſes it is uſed, at different times. If by people be underſtood a collective body, as ſuch, having certain powers and rights, as a part of the government, my idea is, that there can be no ſuch thing, unleſs created by the compact. Should we aſk ſome of thoſe who are continually exclaiming about the people, the people, what they mean by the people, it is poſſible the queſtion might put them to a ſtand. Are the governor and council a part of this people, which may controul the legiſlature? No. They are the ſervants of the legiſlature, as well as of the people. Are the judges, the other magiſtrates, and the reſt of the civil liſt? They are the bloodſuckers of the people. The ſenate and the delegates cannot be a part of this people, from the nature of things. Is then the body of merchants? Surely not. They are the enemies of the people, as much as the lawyers. They have quite diſtinct and oppoſite views and intereſts. Are the country gentlemen, and re- ſpectable landholders? Theſe are your ariſtocratic gen- try, the friends of the ſenate. Were the inquiry purſued, without diſcloſing the intent, we ſhould probably find, at laſt, that what ſome zealous patriots mean by the people is in reality, (if they have any preciſe meaning at all) thoſe who poſſeſs the leaſt of knowledge, worth or property, the moſt likely to be inflamed by declamatory harangues, to be driven forwards, and drawn back at the will of a few. By means of this engine, would theſe few ma- nage the ſenate and the houſe of delegates. Bleſſed be Providence! Not a great many of our countrymen can be reckoned amongſt this people. The attempts to convert them into this political engine have been moſt miſerably defeated.*

an individual might have an agent, deputy, or truſtee? how, in the name of every thing profound, was this agent deputy, or truſtee, to be controled? In a ſtate of nature, (if ever ſuch there was) no man had any authority over another, except that which was temporary, and derived from ſuperior cunning, or ſtrength. Admitting again, that this agent, deputy or truſtee, might be controled; who ever heard of the people, or a collective body, in the ſtate of nature, having the right of controling their agents, deputies, or truſtees? Suppoſe even this abſurdity, that, in a ſtate of nature, there was this people or collective body of individuals, who had the right of conſtituting, and controling, their agents, deputies or truſtees. Let them ſtill continue to control all thoſe agents, deputies or truſtees, which they had in the ſtate of nature. Neither a houſe of delegates, nor a ſenate were among them. Beſides if delegates and ſenators were amongſt theſe agents, deputies or truſtees, there is this further conſideration. When the people entered into a compact of government, and thereby parted with the whole legiſlative power, although this natural right, which you talk of, be not mentioned in the compact, yet, as it is incompatible with the exerciſe of the legiſlative power, conferred on a body, or bodies of men, common ſenſe muſt decide, that it is given up, as clearly, as if it had been mentioned.

You moſt erroneouſly imagine the conſtitutional legiſlature to be nothing more than agents, deputies or truſtees. Suppoſe our compact had inſtituted a different form of government. It was debated in convention, whether there ſhould not be three diſtinct branches of the legiſlature. Had the propoſition been adopted, would you have called them all agents, deputies or truſtees, ſubject to the orders of their principal? All good writers, that ſpeak on the ſubject, agree, ſo far as I have read, that the compact confers rights as well as duties, on the governing, whilſt you would make them mere tools of the governed. I demand whether the king of England be this agent, deputy or truſtee, to be directed and controled by the people, his *maſters*. Is even the houſe of peers under the conſtitutional control of theſe maſters? Underſtand me now Publicola. The king of England would do wrong to ſlight the opinions of his people. Our legiſlature, I truſt, will never preſume to deſpiſe the wants, ſentiments and wiſhes of the people. All that I have ever contended for, is, that this legiſlature, whilſt it laſts, is not to be precluded from the freedom of deliberation. The general ſenſe of a nation is ſuppoſed to be always right, and without doubt, it muſt ever, to a great degree, influence a wiſe and honeſt legiſlature that *knows it*.

If then the people, or a collective body of men, having rights as ſuch, cannot exiſt without a compact of government, either expreſs or implied; it is plain they can have no rights "*paramount*" the compact. After all, the diſpute is preciſely the ſame; although I flatter myſelf, its merits are now better underſtood. *I* ſay, that not even a majority of the individuals, compoſing the ſociety, can rightfully control the conſtitutional legiſlature. You ſay, it can. "*I beg your pardon*." Your poſition, I believe, is, that a majority of voters can do it. Here is a freſh abſurdity. For when you confine your "*paramount*" right to voters, may not paupers, and ſome others, well demand, why you do ſo, ſeeing that the right of ſuffrage is regulated by the compact only? If you correct yourſelf and admit paupers, I would then aſk, how is it you admit to control the legiſlature thoſe men, who have nothing to do, in electing the legiſlature?

Of tracing the abſurd conſequences of your doctrine there is no end. I have before ſaid, that the right of the people to interfere, when the ends of government are perverted, &c. exiſts independent of the expreſs proviſion in the compact. Perhaps, to anticipate cavil, it may be proper to explain myſelf, ſo as to reconcile the poſition, with the ideas juſt diſcloſed. I there uſe the word "people," in the ſame ſenſe, as it is uſed by Locke, and, from him by the declaration of rights, I uſe it to ſignify a majority of the individuals bound by the compact.—a number of individuals, entered into a compact of government, creating various political powers, connected with, or dependent on each other, ſo as to form a complete ſyſtem, for the protection of their natural rights, not transferred, and of the rights thereby created. Should this compact be violated, in ſuch a manner, as that the end of it is defeated, and it affords within itſelf no redreſs for the injury; the individuals, or ſeveral parties to the compact, (and thoſe living under the government, and enjoying the right of citizens, muſt be ever conſidered as parties) are then, independent of any force, which may render them otherwiſe, on the ſame footing, as before the compact, except certain rights of property, &c. They are again a number of independent perſons, who muſt again form an entire new compact, or reſume their old ſyſtem, after correcting its errors, and abuſes. If you muſt be gratified with the idea, that the conſtitutional legiſlature conſiſts of agents, deputies, or truſtees, I would then tell you, that the parties to the compact, *in which each has a right, that ought not to be violated*, have agreed that thoſe agents, deputies, or truſtees, ſhall act according to their own judgments, ſo long as they ſhall act at all. I would aſk you, whether even a number of merchants may not, by articles of agreement, enter into partnerſhip, and place their affairs in the hands of agents, being a part of the company who are in all caſes to act according to their own judgment, ſo long as the partnerſhip continues.

Do you ſeriouſly aſſert, Publicola, or is it only one of your jokes, that Mr. Locke, in the paſſage I cited, means nothing more, than that whilſt government laſts, the people cannot "*individually*," exerciſe thoſe powers, which in a ſtate of nature they poſſeſſed, "*independently*" and "*excluſively*" of each other? I muſt again call your attention to that paſſage, firſt giving you the ſentence which preceeds it.—

"The power that every *individual* gave the "*ſociety*, when he entered into it, can never revert "to the individuals again, as long as the ſociety laſts; "but will always remain in the community; becauſe, "without this, there can be no community, or com-"monwealth, which is contrary to the original "agreement."

In this ſentence, he ſpeaks directly as you ſay; but that ſentence I had not quoted. He then goes on as I had before quoted.

"*So* alſo, when the *ſociety* hath placed the legiſla-"tive in any aſſembly of men, to continue in them, "and their ſucceſſors, with direction and authority "for providing ſuch ſucceſſors, *the legiſlative can* "*never revert to the people, whilſt that govern-*"*ment laſts*; becauſe having provided a legiſlative "with power to continue for ever, *they have given* "*up their political power to the legiſlative, and cannot* "*reſume it*. But, if they have ſet limits to the du-"ration of their legiſlative, and made the ſupreme "power in any perſon, or aſſembly, only tem-"porary; or elſe, when by the miſcarriages of thoſe "in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, "or, at the determination of the time ſet, *it reverts* "*to the ſociety*; and the people have a right to act as "ſupreme, and continue the legiſlative in them-"ſelves, or erect a new form, or under the old "form, place it in new hands, as they ſhall think "good."

If this be not a moſt pointed authority for the whole of my doctrine, and particularly *againſt* the right of the people to bind thoſe to whom is delegated the power of legiſlation, then am I labouring under an unaccountable deluſion. As you are ſo very *ingenious at conſtruction*, I wonder indeed, that you have not twiſted this paſſage into an authority *for* your doctrine. Locke has indeed called the *governing* deputies and truſtees; but, in no paſſage of Locke, is there a ſingle ſyllable about dictating to to theſe deputies and truſtees. In laying down his principles, he evidently had the government of England in his eye; writing, as he intimates himſelf, "to eſtabliſh the throne of the great reſtorer, king William," and yet he ſays not a ſingle word, in ſupport of the right of the people to bind this deputy, king William, nor even the houſe of lords, nor even their immediate repreſentatives, the houſe of commons.

To get over (as I imagine) ſomething in the above quotation, that bears rather hard, you have made a diſtinction between binding by inſtructions, and exerciſing a legiſlative power. Now, Publicola, exert all your talents of wit, humor, railing or ratiocination. Conſult your friend, before you publiſh. Prove if you can, that for the people to preſcribe to both branches that to which theſe branches are obliged to give the ſanction of law, be not, in effect, an exerciſe of legiſlative authority.

You intimate, that, having admitted the propriety of inſtructions, on the footing of opinion, remonſtrance, or advice, I ought to have admitted them as binding and concluſive; one kind being no more mentioned in the compact, than the other. Wonderful indeed! Publicola can *adviſe* Ariſtides. To give an opinion or advice, is no exerciſe of authority. But I thank Heaven! Publicola cannot require obedience to his *commands*. It might even be ſaid, that the conſtitution actually provides for the firſt kind of inſtructions, in ſecuring the liberty of ſpeech, the freedom of the preſs, and the right of petitioning. You ſay too, that our legiſlature dictates to our delegates in congreſs; and yet the conſtitution does not confer that authority expreſsly. There is little analogy between the caſes. If there be any, it is in my favour. Delegates in congreſs may, in ſome reſpects, be conſidered as the deputies of their reſpective legiſlatures. In other reſpects, they are more. Where congreſs has authority under the articles of confederation to do any act, the ratification of the ſeveral ſtates is not neceſſary, and therefore, if a delegate votes contrary to inſtructions, his ſtate may recal and diſgrace him; but ſtill his vote remains good. Where congreſs is about an act, requiring ratification, delegates muſt be bound by inſtructions; becauſe, in that caſe, they have no authority without the inſtructions.

My main poſition ever was, that the queſtion between us depends on the conſtruction of the compact. As reaſoning from analogy always has weight, I called on you for inſtances in other governments by repreſentation, either with, or without any proviſion in their conſtitution, or laws, where the people have preſcribed to, and precluded the deliberations of, the legiſlature; or where the national voice, as you call it, has laid on the legiſlature its poſitive commands; or where the *legiſlature* has recogniſed the authority of the people to lay theſe commands. I called on you to produce any approved book, aſſerting, that, where an expreſs compact delegates the power of legiſlation to a body, or bodies of men, without reſerving any part of it to the people, this legiſlature ſhall notwithſtanding, in all caſes be bound by the directions of the people. In anſwer to this, you [illegible] you refer me to the Engliſh government, the Dutch government, the United Netherlands; and, on Sydney's authority, to many other governments, for the ſake of common ſenſe, give me one plain example, or one particular quotation from an author, ſuch as I demand, or at once honeſtly allow, that you cannot.

You and I cannot agree upon the meaning of either Sydney or Locke. The caſe of the ſeveral ſtates of the United Netherlands, inſtructing their deputies, is moſt pointedly diſtinguiſhed, by Sydney, from the caſe of the people in an Engliſh county, inſtructing its repreſentatives. You get over that, in a manner, becoming yourſelf. Ariſtides had imputed ſome *general* vague expreſſions in Sydney to the warmth of controverſy with the wretched Filmer. In return, you tell him, that this very *particular* intelligible paſſage is all a joke. ("Gentle dulneſs ever "loves a joke.") And, when I quote no leſs authority than Hume, to ſhew the ſtate of the controverſy in England, reſpecting inſtructions, you break forth into abuſe both of Hume and myſelf. This kind of reaſoning has often browbeaten an adverſary, and influenced thoſe, who even pretended not to underſtand the debate. I have you, Publicola, before a more reſpectable tribunal, which will determine according to the true merits of the caſe without examining which is the greater man, Publicola or Ariſtides. But alas poor David! Thou waſt no more friend to paper money than to the doctrine of binding inſtructions. With thy acknowledged ſkill in logic, and thy deep hiſtorical reſearches, thy memory would not otherwiſe have been ſo groſsly inſulted by a man, ſo very little *thy* ſuperior.

You refer me, however, on your own authority to a caſe, which happened during our convention—a caſe of inſtructions from a particular county. This was a caſe too of inſtructions for forming a compact, not for making laws, under a compact already formed. Suppoſe now, thoſe inſtructions had been disobeyed. You ſay too, that, in all the governments of America, the right was formerly exerciſed. Admitting that, either in America, or in England, the repreſentatives of particular counties have obeyed the directions, handed to them as the inſtructions of their conſtituents, what would that prove as to the *right of controling*, if it ſhould, on the other ſide, be ſhewn, that other repreſentatives have diſobeyed inſtructions, and, notwithſtanding their votes have been held good? I might very juſtly contend, that the bare conſideration of ſuch votes being univerſally held good, ſettles the queſtion in my favour.—Inſtructions are to be conſidered, on the footing of opinion, remonſtrance, or advice. I do not believe that a majority of voters in a county have ever joined in one letter of inſtructions; although it be a common thing for repreſentatives to ſay, they are inſtructed, and, although popular men have often attempted to avail themſelves of inſtructions, Moſt men would chooſe to follow inſtructions, for a variety of reaſons; but ſurely no man would have the impudence to claim a right of controling another, becauſe that other had generally, or even on all occaſions, followed his advice.

But, to confine myſelf to the point,—admitting that the practice of inſtructions prevailed throughout the American colonies; that they were never diſobeyed; and that every man had held them to be binding; all this would be nothing at all to your purpoſe. You do not pretend, that the practice was anything more than the practice of particular counties directing their reſpective immediate repreſentatives. Our controverſy is reſpecting "*national*" inſtructions, to bind not only the immediate repreſentatives of the people, but every other branch of the legiſlature if there were an hundred. And theſe ſame *national* inſtructions, given by the people at large to their legiſlature, I verily believe, were never before contended for.

When firſt I quoted Sydney, you told me, he was ſpeaking only of inſtructions from particular counties, concerning the force of which, you ſaid, there were various opinions. You ſaid too, that the paſſage impliedly admitted the right of *national* inſtructions. Well then! "I met you on that ground." I ſhewed, that Sydney conſidered theſe ſame national inſtructions given by the people, entirely out of the queſtion. I told you too, that the inſtructions of the ſeveral ſtates in the Netherlands to their deputies, were inſtructions given by government, not by the people at large, and that all caſes like that of the Netherlands of inſtructions by governments or ſtates were foreign from the queſtion. To this you gave no anſwer, except, as afore ſaid, that what Sydney ſaid was all a joke. I ſuppoſe it was a joke too in Publicola to refer me to the practice of particular inſtructions, binding immediate repreſentatives, to ſupport this ſame "*new fangled doctrine*" of national inſtructions, binding the whole legiſlature. You may reſt aſſured, that ſuch conduct will never eſtabliſh your claim to the amazing ſuperiority, you have all along affected over Ariſtides. Suppoſe him to retort, and aſk, pray, Publicola, what are you? Suppoſe too he ſhould give an anſwer to his own queſtion. Why then he would do a thing, which he ſincerely deſpiſed in another. From your conduct, your ſpeeches, and your writings, let the world form an eſtimate of your principles and character. I will not gratify the malignant by pouring forth a torrent of invective. Of all ſpecies of compoſition, perſonal *abuſe*, or even perſonal *ſatire*, demands the leaſt of parts, or laudable knowledge, becauſe every thing of that kind is but

…ull refuted by many, who affect to condemn it. …ifides holds it as much beneath his character, as …trary to his principles and inclination. It re…res scarcely any effort for him to preserve his tem… when he is conscious of his superiority in the …ument, and when he is satisfied, that the in…ance of a petulant overbearing disposition …noir with those about whose good opinion …is chiefly solicitous, enhance a man's repu…ion for wit, understanding, courage, or pa…otism.

You demand, under what articles of their charters …the Americans resist the tyranny of Great-Bri…n. Is it necessary again to declare the same thing …different words? Know then that the right of the …ple to throw off a government, which aims to en…ve them, is founded on this plain principle. …en the real or supposed compact is violated on …side, the other side is absolved from its obliga…n.

That the people's exercising a legislative authori… so far as to dictate to the legislature, would in…bly lead to licentiousness, cannot be denied. …at having once begun this practice of dictating, …lowest classes of the citizens would be too apt, at …slightest call, to leave their employments, and …mble tumultuously, for the purpose of hearing …different propositions and harangues, and of …exercising this transcendent right, is greatly to …apprehended. As they are not competent to de…e on complicated questions of policy, affecting a …iety of interests, and as these would be more …ly to be brought before them, the most ruinous …ns might frequently be adopted. But I need not, …this stage, enlarge on the consequences of intro…cing a practice, which, would either preclude all …liberation in the legislature, or compel one branch …adopt the opinion of the other, for which it was …dently intended as a check. If you, and every …y else, would allow, that the practice ought never …be introduced, the question about abstract right …uld not be so material.

Was it ever known, that, in any republic, the in…duction of licentiousness was not soon followed by …rruption? You maintain that the independence of …e legislature must lead to tyranny and despotism. I …each you, Publicola, as a citizen, interested in pre…ving our free and happy constitution, to reflect on …se things. Is it no security that elections are fre…nt and free; that the liberty of speaking and writing …ecured; that each citizen has a right to petition …d remonstrate; that there is no power capable of …rrupting the legislature, (if there were, the …ht of instructing would be a poor safeguard to the …ple) that the members of the legislature are subject …the laws they enact, and at a near period, return into …e general mass of citizens; and finally, that in …es of extremity, even the constitution expresly au…rises a suspension, or a dissolution of the govern…nt?

The case, which I put, where an immediate inter…rence would be necessary, implied the corruption of …e legislature, and the incompetency of all other …ans of redress. Of what avail would it be for the …ple to instruct a body of men, who evidently …sign to betray them? In such a case, the people …uld be irretrievably ruined, if they did not act as …did, 13 years ago. Remember the suspension of …e old government, and the vigorous proceedings …committees and conventions. You were too pre…pitate in supposing my own case might be turned …ainst me. To do you justice, I dare say, in a case …e that, you, as one of the people, would be for …spending or dissolving. Were an invasion intend…d by a rich powerful enemy, I should be afraid, …at a few corrupt demagogues might be employed …ith success, in procuring instructions.

And now, Publicola, exert all your powers to parry …e following questions: Might not the right of bind…g by instructions the legislature have been ex…ssly surrendered by the constitution? Again. If the …amers of that constitution intended, that the people …ight, *in all cases*, exercise a legislative authority, so …r as to control, and prescribe to, both branches of …e legislature, where was the necessity of providing so …refully for the peoples interference *in extraordinary …ses?* Again. If they conceived that intention, …herefore did they not plainly express a matter of …ch vast importance, and, at once, preclude all ca…l and doubt?

It will be no derogation from your real conse…uence, to treat Aristides as an equal. It was not …enerous in you, Publicola, to use against him his …nfession respecting Sydney and Locke. His readers …ill perceive, that he understands at least what he …uoted. These authors, however, have not enlarg…d his ideas. He had read later authors improving …n both. He may add, that he has profited, by …xerting the powers of his own mind; and happy …ould it be for mankind in general, *if other men …ould dare to think more for themselves.* Had Aristides …ffered Publicola to think for him; had he changed …Publicola changed, and, for him, become a "*la…borious partisan*;" then possibly might not Publico…a have deemed him the most unlettered judge on …e continent. But surely, Publicola, however vast …e superiority of your genius, your atchievements, …nd your services, you do not imagine, our acquaint…nce will give you credit for more extensive reading …nd knowledge. If to say this be *boasting*, Aristides …o humbly intreats the indulgence of his *readers*. …ot only this, but many other egotisms have been …ecasioned by your illiberal deviations. As they are uttered in defence of my character, I trust that no candid man will think them improper.

Annapolis, July 12, 1787. ARISTIDES.

LONDON, *April* 25.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 2.

"IT is very evident from the movements here, that the Porte are apprehensive of the necessity of coming to hostilities with the Russian court. Three separate squadrons of men of war are preparing, which will employ forty ships of the line besides frigates, gallies, &c. A number of French and other officers, are lately arrived to solicit commands, which in the present situation of affairs, they cannot fail of obtaining. The military are moving in every part, and large bodies are sent off to the coast of the Black Sea."

Extract of a letter from Scilly, March 20.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived the Phœnix revenue cutter from a cruise, and has brought in with her the hull of a large American bark, with 120 hogsheads of tobacco on board, but very leaky. The Phœnix fell in with the said bark about two leagues to the westward of this place, when she had not one person on board, so that it is imagined the crew had taken to their boats for safety."

A late Madrid Gazette advises, that a council was held a few days before, at the royal palace, when the prince of Asturias, who manages all affairs, proposed to their consideration the necessity of abolishing the custom of interring the dead in cities and large towns, as the faculty of physic has given as their opinion, that most of the epidemic disorders observable in great societies, were occasioned by the putrid exhalations issuing every moment from those repositories. The members perfectly agreed with his royal highness, and notice was given by the beat of the drum, that from and after the twenty-fifth of March, no interments would be suffered within the city. That four large pieces of ground would be allotted for that purpose, at as many opposite ends of the town, at the distance of half a league from the gates. This order was followed by a remonstrance from the parochial clergy, who were answered, that an annual sum would be allowed them, in lieu of all mortuary emoluments. The same regulation is extended all over the kingdom, and was to take place every where in the course of the month of April, a quantity of quick lime is to be thrown into the old ground, which will be levelled for building.

DUBLIN, *May* 1.

By a letter from London to a principal trading-house in this city, received by the last packet, we learn, that on Wednesday last his majesty received a letter from the French king, written with his own hand, containing the strongest assurances, that whatever issue the affairs between the Porte and Russia may take, and however his christian majesty may be obliged to take part in the threatened war, should such an event occur, nothing therein shall in the least disturb the amity and peace of Great-Britain and France. This assurance, the account adds, had the most salutary effect in London, in quieting the apprehensions of the merchants, that the breaking out of a war upon the continent, would involve England and France in the quarrel.

A letter from Dingle, dated March 14, says —"A night or two since a vessel from America, with flaxseed and staves, was in a violent gale of wind stranded near this town; the crew and passengers were saved, except two or three, and so would the cargo, but for the brutality of the country people, who, before any assistance could reach the wreck, plundered it (as it is supposed) of 350 hogsheads of flaxseed. A party of the 21st regiment, commanded by lieutenant Mackay, having marched from thence for the preservation of the vessel and cargo amidst a violent shower of rain, no sooner appeared than they were attacked by the country people, and the extreme wet having rendered their arms unserviceable, were obliged to retreat, with a number severely hurt, and the loss of their arms. It is now supposed that no part of the vessel or cargo is to be had. The violence and inhumanity of the country people is beyond expression, and calls loudly for correction. The entire cargo might be saved, were it not for effects of that unfeeling temper, which unfortunately is so predominant among the inhabitants not only of this, but of every other maritime coast.

"The mob, as I am confidently assured, amounted to at least from three to four thousand people."

SPRINGFIELD, *July* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer to his friend in this town.

"*Head-quarters, at the mouth of Muskingum, May* 13, 1787.

"Our tawny neighbours still continue those practices of murder and rapine, which you know are habitual to an Indian; they are frequently stealing horses from the inhabitants on the frontiers, and have lately most barbarously murdered a number of families; what tribe they are of we cannot tell, but suppose them to be Cherokees, as that nation did not join in the treaty. We see them daily about the garrison, but they dare not meddle with a soldier. In short, we are not apprehensive of the least danger from them, for the garrison is well fortified and completely manned. We live in a world of wealth, and want for none of the common necessaries of life: venison, turkeys and partridges, with the best of vegetables, which our fertile gardens, with our own cultivation, afford us in the greatest plenty, are our common food."

PRINCETON, *July* 5.

By a gentleman from the westward we have received the following account of emigrants to the settlements of Kentucke and the falls of the Ohio, taken from a return made by the adjutant of the troops stationed at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum—viz. From the 10th of October 1786 to the 12th of May 1787, there have passed the garrison down the Ohio—177 boats, containing 2689 souls, 1333 horses, 760 cattle, 102 waggons and one phæton; besides a number which pass'd in the night unobserved.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 2.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius, to his friend in Wilmington

St. Eustatius, 25th June, 1787.

Dear Sir,

I WROTE you last by a Mr ——, of this place, who would be able to satisfy you respecting the prohibition of importing to English islands from neutral or others. You will too, have had advice of it from Europe, and perhaps in time to regulate the next voyage. It is vain to point out to you further than this. The armed vessels will be very rigid in their attention to smugglers if occasion should require, but so many English vessels will be prepared for the American trade, that they will be fully supplied——if the convention does not impose some severe restrictions—true there will be a small trade left to two or three inconsiderable islands, but by no means adequate to half the American vessels, I am clear it is immaterial what name or appearance trade may have, it is the intention of the British parliament to distress us, and as we have not unanimity or spirit to oppose them, calculate for retirement——it is too extensive a field for me to speak particularly on——Adieu.

"Nottingham, Patuxent, 21st July, 1787.

"Departed this life, on the 20th instant, at her father's residence near this place, Mrs. ELEANOR WALLACE, wife of Dr. Michael Wallace, after a short illness. Her husband and relations must reflect with peculiar pleasure, that in the several capacities of wife, mother, daughter, sister and friend, none will be dishonoured by treading in her steps, nor disgraced by imitating her manners—which were mild and endearing——Tread lightly on her tomb ye sister matrons! Ye nymphs respect her virtues; cherish and regard her memory—"And hallowed be the turf which pillows her head."

Upper-Marlborough, July 21, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 18th day of August next, at public sale, on the premises, if not before sold at private sale,

ALL the subscriber's property adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, consisting of 22¼ acres of very valuable land, part of which may be made excellent meadow, the remainder is very rich and level, and may be laid out in lots in addition to the town, or cultivated to very great advantage.

The improvements are very good, and perhaps constructed on as convenient a plan as any buildings in the state—The dwelling house is of brick, 55 front and 35 feet wide, with a passage of 15 feet, four rooms on the first floor, with fire places in each, and a number of conveniencies—Four rooms above, a passage and several very convenient closets;—a kitchen under the delling-house, with a large cellar, vault, and other conveniencies;—a wash-house 16 feet by 14;—a dry well-house and mill-house under the same roof, with an excellent dry well, 40 feet deep;—a milk-house, 12 feet square; an office or study, 17 feet by 14, all of brick and well finished;—a well built wood stable and carriage-house, 30 feet by 18, with several other very necessary outhouses;—garden and yards well enclosed, and a very good well of water;—a small orchard of apple trees, and a variety of other fruit trees.

The situation is beautiful, and capable of great improvements, and convenient for either business or retirement.—The title shall be satisfactory to the purchaser;—a small proportion of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remainder a liberal credit will be given for.

The above property is at present occupied by Mr. George Sibbald, but may be entered upon immediately after the sale. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Walter S. Chandler, Upper-Marlborough, or the subscriber, near Frederick-town.

Walter S. Chandler

1 LILBURN WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, July 31, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE,

From ST. EUSTATIA,

A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, muscovado sugar, to be disposed of by wholesale, or retail, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, who has likewise for sale, a few quarter casks of old Madeira wine, and old London port wine in cases.

1 5w JAMES WILLIAMS.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

1 Inquire of the Printers.

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1787.

To be RENTED this fall,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell. Also negroes to be hired. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. Benjamin Hall.

1 MARGARET MURDOCK.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards of the Club find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution past d in October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

1

Montgomery county, July 26, 1787.

THE subscriber being authorized to survey and lay off all the reserve lands in Maryland, to the westward of Fort Cumberland, desires all who have obtained surveys and titles there, since 1768, to transmit him plain copies of the courses and dates of such surveys, that they may be surveyed, marked, and established.—The very great advantage of surveying and fixing, by a general plot, the patent tracts in that back unsettled part of the state, so as never again to be in doubt of loss, will certainly be a sufficient inducement for every proprietor of lands there to enclose me their copies immediately, with every direction they can give, describing the situation, beginning, and who was present at the survey when made, or can shew it.—As the work will be begun in all August, it is necessary that the copies are immediately enclosed to me, recommended to the care of Mr. George Murdock, merchant in, Frederick-town, or Mr. Alexander Clagett, merchant Hagar's-town, who will forward them to me at Fort Cumberland.

1 4w FRANCIS DEAKINS.

St. Mary's county, Maryland, June 30, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Enoch Penwick, late of St. Mary's county, state of Maryland, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those having any demands, are requested to bring them in legally proved to the subscriber.

12 abs JOSEPH MILLARD, executor.

July 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
1 6 12/1 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 23, 1787.

ON the petition of George Sibbald, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the tenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
1 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Nicholas Serlott, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 14th day of September is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
7 6 12/1 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 7, 1787.

WE the subscribers, appointed by Prince George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, do hereby give notice, that we will attend at Queen-Anne on Saturday the 28th instant, to contract with any person or persons for building a bridge over Patuxent river opposite Queen-Anne. Bond with security will be required.

3X JAMES MULLIKIN,
THOMAS BOYD,
WILLIAM BROGDEN,
RICHARD HARWOOD.

July 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 13th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
1 6 12/1 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 31, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance and Robert Purviance, of Baltimore county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 13th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
1 6 12/1 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 24, 1787.

ON the petition of Charles Phillipshul, a prisoner in Worcester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Josiah Blakely and Joseph West, of Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the fifth day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette, and personally served on the attorney-general, and on the treasurer of the Western shore.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 2, 1787.

ON the petition of John Lane, jun. a prisoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 20th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

June 23, 1787.

ON the petition of William Brown, a prisoner in Cæcil county, to the chancellor praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 16th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.

ON the petition of William Page, a prisoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Page, that the 17th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

2 6w ROGER CLARKE.

July 31, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Montgomery, a prisoner in Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 13th day of September next, is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, July 20, 1787.

THE subscribers observing that little attention was paid to a former advertisement of theirs, desiring anxious to pay what balances are against them, make this second application to their customers to a settlement, which is expected will be compleated and a discharge of their respective balances compleated previous to, or by the first of September next. Those who have favoured the subscribers with their custom, cannot but admit, that the articles they have dealt in, are cash articles, or cannot be procured but on a very short credit; therefore they hope that this request may be thought reasonable, and that attention be paid to it, which will enable them to compleat what they are desirous of doing, discharging their balances, and carrying on their business in a manner more to their satisfaction, and probably to those who honour them with their custom.

2 MAYBURY and SMITH.

Annapolis, May 29, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco.

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, Sherry, Madeira, Mountain, and Port Wine, in bottles. They have likewise for sale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouse.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, July 2, 1787.

WHEREAS a connexion in business has been carried on by us the subscribers, under the firm of John Briscoe and company, which business was conducted by John Briscoe, this is to give notice, that the said partnership is now dissolved, and that those any person or persons have any demands thereon, they are desired to make them known, and those who are any ways indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the said John Briscoe.

4w JOHN BRISCOE,
2 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 23, 1787.

RAN away from the Patuxent iron-works, last night, an indented Irish servant man, named Patrick Macklocklin, a likely fresh looking young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, short light hair and grey eyes; had on and took with him a felt hat, oznabrig shirt, fearnought over jacket, short cotton under jacket, brown rolls trousers, and coarse shoes with strings.—As he is a very artful fellow, it is probable he has got a forged pass. Whoever will take up the above servant and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, and give information so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

2 THOMAS SNOWDEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 23, 1787.

RAN away from the Patuxent iron-works, on the first of this instant, a negro man named GEORGE, a likely young fellow, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark yellow complexion; had on and took with him a felt hat, one oznabrig and one check shirt, one fearnought and one cotton jacket, one pair of check trousers, and coarse shoes with strings.—He was purchased of Mr. James Rigby, of Hunting-town in Calvert county, and it is probable he will endeavour to be harboured by the negroes of that neighbourhood, or endeavour to pass as a free man, and try to get to Pennsylvania. Whoever will take up the above negro, and secure him in any gaol, and give information to the subscriber, so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

2 THOMAS SNOWDEN.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

July 11, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Annapolis, on the ninth instant, a negro man named JACK, a lusty well made fellow, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thirty years old, he has a scar on his breast from a burn when young; had on a cotton jacket and breeches, new oznabrig shirt and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if out of the county, forty shillings; and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

2 BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1787.

TO BE HIRED,

Till the 25th of December next, at very low prices,

TWO negro women, a negro boy, and negro girl—One of the women is a cook, the other understands washing and ironing, &c. The boy and girl are each of them old enough to be useful—Inquire of the printers. 2

July 24, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was poſſeſſed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne-Arundel county, which ſaid 100 acres I ſold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the laſt day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right to the ſame to the ſaid Hood, on his paying the purchaſe money with the accruing intereſt, and took the ſaid Hood's bond for the money; that the ſaid Hood afterwards ſold his right to Rheſa Todd, not having paid me for the land, and ſo informing the ſaid Todd; that the ſaid Todd afterwards ſold the ſaid land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchaſe informed by the ſaid Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I ſold the land to Hood. I gave him poſſeſſion, but I have ſince regained poſſeſſion, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's bond. w 8

2 REZIN HAMMOND.

July 12, 1787.

ALL perſons who have been accounts with Mr. William Molleſon, for dealings at any of his ſtores in this country, or are otherwiſe indebted to him for connexions in London, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, at Nottingham, where he keeps the books in order to ſettle with every one, and wiſhes to collect the debts, to ſatisfy the claims in this country againſt Mr. Molleſon. Thoſe who do not ſpeedily comply, muſt not blame me for conſequences; the buſineſs will be put into lawyer's hands to compel payments.

I want to employ a young man, to collect debts, copy off accounts, &c. &c. Any one who comes recommended, well qualified, will meet with encouragement, by applying to. w 4

2 THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, July 16, 1787.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the two following ſlaves: DAVID ANDERSON, a mulatto, about 30 years of age, ſays he is a carpenter and ſhoemaker, and that he belongs to Mrs. Hannah Hipkins, in Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, has on an oſnabrig ſhort coat and overalls. Negro HUGH, about 21 years of age, ſays he belongs to Mr. John Brooks, of Eſſex county, in Virginia; but that he was under ſentence of death, and broke gaol in May laſt, ſays he is a carpenter; had on an old green ſhort coat, corduroy breeches, and a leather hat glazed. The owner or owners are requeſted to come, take them away, and pay charges.

2 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne Arundel county.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, July 13, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of April laſt, a negro man named YORK, formerly the property of Thomas Watkins, deceaſed, he is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, about forty-ſix years of age; had on when he went away, a mean apparel, ſuch as negroes commonly wear; he is ſuppoſed to be about Queen-Anne, as he always lived in that neighbourhood, 'till removed to the above place laſt ſpring. Whoever will take up ſaid negro, and ſecure him in any gaol, or ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, by 2 NICHOLAS WATKINS.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, about the 25th day of laſt May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a ſmall almoſt new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the ſubſcriber's name cut on her ſtern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give ſuch information that ſhe be recovered, ſhall be well paid for their trouble, by t f

6 RICHARD SPRIGG.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 8th day of Auguſt,

A GRAY mare, 5 blood, got by Badger, and three fillies, mahogany tables, half a dozen mahogany chairs, and a young negro wench 19 years of age, and ſeveral other articles.

2 X WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, Auditor's office, June 18, 1787.

THE auditor having directed a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, to the ſeveral perſons who have not accounted for public monies received by each during the late war, and apprehending that ſome of them may be removed from the places they lived at when they received the money, &c. by which means the letters may not get to their hands; he takes this method of calling upon all perſons concerned, and requeſts their particular attention to the ſubject of the ſaid letter. 4 w

C. RICHMOND.

(CIRCULAR.)

Annapolis, Auditor's office, 4 X

SIR,

UPON the books of this office you ſtand charged as ſtated below. I was in hopes that every perſon who had received any ſum or ſums of money from this ſtate for the purpoſe of recruiting the army or procuring ſupplies for carrying on the late war, would long before this time have rendered ſuch accounts thereof, as would have enabled the officers here to have charged the United States with ſuch parts of their diſburſements as are properly chargeable thereto. And as the time for preſenting the claims of the ſtate againſt the union is limited to a very few months, I have to requeſt that you will, without loſs of time, enable me to ſettle your account, which may very materially benefit the community of which you are a member.

With much reſpect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,

Anne-Arundel county, July 5, 1787.

For PRIVATE SALE,

ON four years credit, by paying a ſmall part of the purchaſe money, 415 acres of good fertile land, lying in Prince-George's county, within nine miles of Queen-Anne, eleven of Bladenſburg, twenty of Annapolis, and convenient to ſeveral good griſt and ſaw-mills; the land is about half cleared, and under good fence, well timbered and watered, with plenty of meadow ground; this plantation is well improved, with three dwelling houſes, and three tobacco houſes, &c. &c. and few excel it for fruit of all kinds, both in quality and quantity; there are one hundred and fifty cherry trees, and, in a plentiful year, ten thouſand gallons of cider of the beſt quality can be made; the fruit trees of all kinds are young and thriving. This land will be ſold together, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the land and improvements by applying to Doctor James Macgill, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber; and if it is not ſold before the 2d day of Auguſt next, it will, on that day be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, when poſſeſſion ſhall be given, by 3 4 w

RICHARD HIGGINS.

*** Timber of any dimenſions, and of the beſt quality, to be ſold by R. H.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

1 of X WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned; and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, W. G.

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1787.

To be RENTED

THE plantation whereon [illegible] grees to be hired. T[illegible] known by applying to Mr. B[illegible]

MAR[illegible]

ANNAPOL[illegible]

OCTOBER

THE JOCKEY CLUB P[illegible] GUINEAS, will be [illegible] Thursday, the 18th of O[illegible] terms. The horses to start [illegible] The stewards of the Club [illegible] under the necessity of callin[illegible] are in arrears, to pay up t[illegible] ensuing races, otherwise the[illegible] names published, agreeably [illegible] October last.

The secretary will attend, [illegible] race, at Mr. Mann's, to re[illegible] the present year, which he h[illegible] guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will mee[illegible] Mann's, at one o'clock.

Montgomery

THE subscriber being [illegible] lay off all the reserve l[illegible] westward of Fort Cumberland[illegible] tained surveys and titles there[illegible] him plain copies of the cou[illegible] veys, that they may be survey[illegible] ed.—The very great advantag[illegible] by a general plot, the patent[illegible] tled part of the state, so as n[illegible] of lots, will certainly be a [illegible] every proprietor of lands th[illegible] copies immediately, with ever[illegible] describing the situation, begi[illegible] sent at the survey when made, [illegible] work will be begun in all Au[illegible] the copies are immediately en[illegible] ed to the care of Mr. George [illegible] Frederick-town, or Mr. Ale[illegible] Hagar's-town, who will forw[illegible] Cumberland.

1

St. Mary's county, Ma[illegible]

ALL persons indebted to [illegible] wick, late of St. Mar[illegible] land, deceased, are desired [illegible] ment; and those having any [illegible] bring them in legally proved

17 Aug. JOSEPH [illegible]

ON the petition of Tho[illegible] more county, to the c[illegible] nefit of the act of assembly, [illegible] insolvent debtors, notice is [illegible] tors of the said petitioner, t[illegible] tember next is appointed [illegible] creditors, at the chancery o[illegible] lis, and that a trustee or tru[illegible] that day, on their behalf, a[illegible] the said act; and it is orde[illegible] lished six weeks in the M[illegible] more Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL [illegible] Reg

10 Aug. 13/1

ON the petition of G[illegible] George's county, to t[illegible] benefit of the act of assembly [illegible] ing insolvent debtors, noti[illegible] creditors of the said petiti[illegible] September next is appointed [illegible] creditors, at the chancery of[illegible] lis, and that a trustee or tru[illegible] that day, on their behalf, acc[illegible] the said act; and it is ordere[illegible] lished six weeks in the Ma[illegible] more Advertiser, and in the [illegible]

Test. 1 SAMUEL [illegible] Re

ON the petition of Nichol[illegible] Charles county, to the [illegible] nefit of the act of assembly, [illegible] insolvent debtors, notice is [illegible] tors of the said petitioner, [illegible] tember is appointed for [illegible] ditors, at the chancery-off[illegible] and that a trustee or truste[illegible] day on their behalf, accor[illegible] said act; and it is ordered [illegible] six weeks in the Maryland

Test. SAMUEL [illegible]

7 Aug. 13/1

WE the subscribers, a[illegible] and Anne-Arunde[illegible] give notice, that we will atten[illegible] turday the 28th instant, to contract with any person or persons for building a bridge over Patuxent river opposite Queen-Anne. Bond with security will be required.

3X JAMES MULLIKIN,
THOMAS BOYD,
WILLIAM BROGDEN,
RICHARD HARWOOD.

June 23, 1787.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of the last session of assembly, entitled, An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain tracts of land, for the purpose herein after mentioned, the subscribers will sell at Timonium, the dwelling plantation of Sarah Buchanan, on the 2d day of September next, for final settlement certificates, for the purpose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against the heir at law of the said Archibald Buchanan, deceased, the following tracts of land, lying and being in Baltimore county, on the great road that leads from Baltimore-town to York-town, and is eleven miles from the former, called Taylor's Palace, Welch's Fancy, and Robinson's Addition, three tracts adjoining, and containing 240 acres, fifty of which are already in excellent meadow, and fifty more may be made with a small expence, with a fine stream of water running through the whole, which is sufficient to water every foot of it. Also, four other tracts, lying near the aforementioned lands, each adjoining, called Jack's Double Purchase, and Part of Jack's Double Purchase, Part of Sulsed and Strife; upwards of thirty acres in meadow, and more may be made with very little expence, containing in the four tracts 350 acres; the most part of these lands are bottom, and remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds of grain; three or four elegant situations for country seats, that commands a most beautiful and extensive inland prospect, the whole well watered, and is part of that well known and valuable estate, formerly called Bellefield.—One third of the purchase money to be paid the 10th day of September next, another third the 10th day of March next, and the remaining third the 10th day of September, in the year, 1788.

SARAH BUCHANAN, Executrix.
THOMAS SIM LEE,
DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER,
ALEXANDER COWEN,
BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

4

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a variety of useful and elegant household furniture, for cash or final settlements.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

State of Maryland, Talbot county, June 25, 1787.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of this state, entitled, An act to erect a town in Talbot county, will be exposed to sale, (and will continue by adjournment until the whole are sold) on Tuesday the 21st day of August next, on the premises, several lots of ground, situate, lying and being within the limits of the aforesaid town, on the following terms:—The purchaser to give bond with sufficient security, to be aproved of by the commissioners for laying out the said town, or a major part of them, to pay the purchase money with interest thereon, in twelve months to the proprietor of the land, except the just proportion of the expences of surveying, laying out, plotting and bounding the said town, which must be paid in ready money, and no person to possess more than three lots within twelve months after the same are divided, plotted and laid out. 6 w

JEREMIAH BANNING,
HUGH SHERWOOD, of Huntington,
JOHN STEVENS,
GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH,
ALEXANDER M'CALLUM,
Commissioners appointed by law for laying out and selling the said ground.

5

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

June 21, 1787.

BROKE gaol and made his escape on the 24th of May last, negro SAM, the property of Jacob Franklin; he is a young fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, his cloathing old and such as negroes commonly wear; he was committed to my custody for burglary. Whoever will take up said negro, and bring him back again, shall receive the above reward.

4 DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Charles county, June 26, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to publish this spring, A Concise System of Arithmetic, adapted to business—The utility and execution of the work, it is hoped, will merit the approbation of an indulgent public.—Gentlemen willing to encourage the undertaking, may give in their names to the printers for insertion. 7w

4 JONATHAN ANDERSON.

Calvert county, July 25, 1787.

On Saturday the 18th day of August, will be offered for sale at the subscriber's house, for cash, or tobacco,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, viz. men, women, boys and girls.—Also some horses, cattle and hogs, together with some household furniture.——The subscriber will also dispose of at private sale, (on three years credit) one hundred acres of good land, some negroes, and several valuable horses.

2 CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

July 6, 1787.

A VALUABLE LOT for SALE.

On Wednesday the 15th day of August next will be exposed to sale, at the house of Mr. Cornelius Mills,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, pleasantly situated near the town-gate, on the south side of the street. The purchaser to give bond and security, to pay the money in three equal annual payments with interest.

4 AMELIA WEEMS.

George-town, June 18, 1787.

Will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th day of August next, at colonel John H. Beanes's tavern in Piscataway,

THE house and lot in Piscataway-town, whereon Mr. George Dent Hardey now lives. Also between 15 to 20 acres of unimproved ground, in and adjoining the said town. The above lot been many years occupied as a tavern, and is esteemed one of the first situations in town for any kind of public business. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond on interest with approved security—or for the whole sum or any part that may be paid at the day of sale, or within one month after, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed

5 BENJAMIN REEDER.

THE

EASTERN SHORE LINE OF STAGES

FROM

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, and Alexandria,

By Way of

CHESTER-TOWN and ROCK-HALL.

THE proprietors beg leave to acquaint the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they will run a set of STAGES three times a week to and from the above places, to commence on Monday the 2d day of July next; they will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock, arrive at Chester-town, the same evening, and will proceed the next morning to the northward and southward in the respective stages; the northern stage arrives at Philadelphia in the evening, and the southern stage arrives at Baltimore and Annapolis generally to dinner, and the next day dine at Alexandria, which is less than three days from Philadelphia to Alexandria—They start from Mr. Michael Dennison's George Tavern, in Philadelphia, Mr. James Young's coffee-house in Baltimore, and Mr. George Mann's tavern in Annapolis; the boats are very complete, and one of the boat-men will always call at Mr. Young's at the hour of starting.

From Philadelphia to Rock-Hall, thirty five shillings, from Rock-Hall to Baltimore and Annapolis seven shillings and six pence, from Annapolis to Alexandria, eighteen shillings and nine-pence, each passenger entitled to 14 pounds baggage, 150 weight baggage to pay the same as a passenger, way passengers to pay five-pence per mile. We can with confidence assure those ladies and gentlemen who may choose to travel by this line of stages, that no exertions on ours shall be wanting to render their journey both easy and agreeable.

3X WILLIAM KERLIN,
JOHN JARVIS,
ELIJAH JARVIS,
ROBERT HODGSON,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM CLARK.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1787.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at the fork of Patuxent, a small dark bay mare, about five years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock H, and about twelve hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

2 3w EDWARD STEUART.

Reg. Cur. Cur.

Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court, to take the benefit of an act lately passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors. 6 w

2 ROGER CLARKE.

---

on a cotton jacket and breeches, [illegible] and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home, twenty shillings; if out of the county, forty shillings; and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

2 BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*